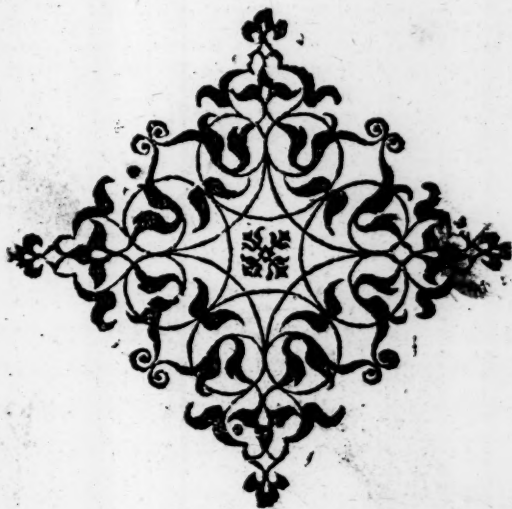


A IOVRNALL

And

RELATION OF
the Action which by his Maiesties
commandement, *Edward Lord Cecil*, Baron of
Putney, and Vicount of *Wimbledon*, Admirall, and
Lieutenant Generall of his Maiesties Forces,
did vndertake vpon the Coast of
SPAINE, 1625.



Veritas premitur, sed non opprimitur.

Printed in the yeere 1627.

LOVE

TO

the Nation which by its Ministers

and

and

and

and

45.
6. 28.

1757.



Not printed, but non-opinion.

Printed in the year 1627.

THe 8. of Octob. being Saturday wee set sayle about 3 of the clocke in the afternoone with a wind at north north east.

Vpon Sunday the 9. about 6 of the clocke in the morning, we fell with my Lord of *Essex* my Vice-Admirall and those shippes that were put into *Famouth* with him, and about 9 in the same morning, we discouered 7 sayle that were Dutch shippes loaden with salt, the wind continued faire enough for vs all that day, to lye our course and till 12 at night. This day instructions were sent to all the Admiralls, and to other Officers, and to diuers other ships.

The 10. being Munday we were becalmed.

On Tuesday the 11. in the morning I called a counsell for the setting of instructions for a Sea-fight, as by the 7. and 10. Article contained in them may plainly appeare, viz :

7. *Art.* If the Enemies approach bee in such sort as the Admirall of the Dutch & his Squadron or my Vice-Admirall of the fleet and his Squadron may haue opportunitie to begin the fight, it shall be lawfull for them so to doe vntill I come, vsing the forme, method, and care foresaid.

10. *Art.* If any ship or ships of the Enemies doe breake out or flye, the Admirall of any Squadron that shall happen to bee on the next, and most conuenient place for that purpose, shall send out a competent number of the fittest ships of his Squadron to chase, assault, and take such ship or ships breaking out, but no ship shall vndertake such a chase without the Command of the Admirall, or at least the Admirall of his Squadron.

Likewise it was ordered that 5 men should be put to a

messe with the allowance formerly given for 4. and war-rants directed to all the fleet to that end:

Wednesday the 12. about 7 in the morning the wind came to north north west with faire weather, it serued well till 6 in the euening, the wind increasing so much that it was not saile worthy, yet being large we bore our foresayle and sprittesayle. The Sea grew so high that we towed our long boat in peeces, and lost her, and the losse of long boats was generall, I thinke all within 2 houres one of another, so that there was not one saued throughout the whole fleet, and one Catch was sunke, another by misfortune comming foule of a ship was likewise cast away, with 3 of her men, the rest were saued, many ships were in danger almost to despaire, the long Robert of *Ipswich* was drowned with 138 Land-men, 37 Sea-men, the Land-Captaines lost in the wracke were Fisher, & Hackett a Scotch Captaine, and Gurling the Captaine of the ship.

Besides these generall losses there was no ship in her owne particular that did not suffer more or lesse in this storme by leakes, losse of masts, and by casualties and the like.

In this Tempest we had experience of the Anne Royall herselfe; her masts grew loose, the maine mast was in danger of rowling over board, two of her greatest peeces of 1000 weight a peece broke loose in the Gunners roome, the danger was partly by the negligence of the Officers, that did not see carefully to the fitting of these things while we lay in Harbour, she would not Haul at all.

The separation caused by this tempest was so great that on Fryday the 14 at noone, wee saw but one ship of the whole fleet, this day the storme began to cease. Then we made observations, and found wee were in the
latitude

latitude of 44 and 8 minutes, and after recovered 20 sayle of ships. The winde continued faire, and large with a gale running some 7 leagues a watch, wee steared away with a short course staying for the rest of the fleet.

On Saturday the 15 about 9 in the morning, we discovered more that made 33. at noone we were in the height of 42 and 6 minutes.

On Sunday the 16 bearing to the north east, we steared away Southeast, and by east to gaine the shoare, at noone we found our latitude 39 and 54 minutes The South-erne Cape then being by computation south east, I gaue order to some ships, to goe and looke out for prizes and discovery, and to returne in the afternoone. Now we began to make ready for extraordinary fight, and gaue the same order to those that were with me, and the rest, as by my generall instructions vnder my hand may appeare.

The wind still continued north east, and the 17 on Munday we were in 38 and 48. minutes, from the top was discovered land, which was the Rocke of from *Lisbon* bearing east and by north some 14. leagues from us, I sent now forth againe to discover the Cape, with order not to discover themselves, and to come backe againe with intelligence; this day we had a chase, but missed it.

Tuesday the 18 at noone our height was 37 and 36 minutes. This day I called a Counsell for the better resolving what course to hold for reuniting the Fleet much separated by the late storme.

This day the Captaines brought in the severall complaints of their defects, as *Sir Beuerley Newcombe* Captain of the Dreadnought, that the vpper beames had been broken, and did in foule weather giue way, and the sides of the ship opening receiued in so much water, that she

was not able to subfist, Sir William Saint Leger writ a letter that he suspected the plague in his ship, but it pleased God it proved not to be so.

This day I gaue especiall order to all the Captains, and Masters present to keepe more neare together, and to haile their Admirall euery morning reproving their former negligence, and misorder in that kinde, deliue- ring them their orders, which should haue beene giuen according to the date, but wee were hindred by the storme, writing thus.

The small time we haue beene at Sea hath made mee take notice of your disorderly sayling from your Admiralls of the seuerall squadrons you may perceiue how the Dutch Squadron keepe themselves entire, and apart. This is therefore to require you to fall into your owne squadron to attend such directions as shall come from your Admirall, and not to depart without licence from him, or his Officers to make one entire body, to sayle in the day time in faire and cleare weather a league or more from anothers squadron, and towards night to draw neare, to follow lights in your seuerall places, and to take an especiall care that you doe not chase, but upon a great possibilitie for hindring our speed or losing of time while the wind is faire, and that you in the day time beare all the sayle you can to bring us to the place desired, & if any chase, it shall be 2 or 3 of the best saylors in your squadron. Dated the 11. of Octob. Commanding them to peruse their other Articles euery day that they might be expert in them.

Wedneseday the 19. in the morning wee were in the height of the Cape, and discouered 11. sayle of ships, which we chased, thinking they had beene enemie, but they proved to bee of our owne, being the Vice-Admi-
ral

rall my Lord of *Essex*, also this day we discovered about 40. sayle more, which had lost vs in the storme, being my Lord *Denbigh*, my Lord de la *Ware*, and others.

At the same time my Lord of *Denbigh* met with a small Caruell a *Portugall* that came from *Terceras*, wee tooke him to haue beene our discoverer for the Enemy; but he was only driuen by the storme from the *Terceras*, going to an Island not farre distant called *Gratiosa*, hee told vs the plate fleet was not come, but that 5 Carrickes passed by that way bound for *Lisbon* some 14 dayes before that time, but that one of them was sunke, if we had come sooner out, they could not haue escaped vs.

We vnderstood by those that came with my Lord of *Essex* that they made fires along the Coasts, and vp the Countrie, which when we drew nigher we discovered.

Thursday the 20. I called a Counsell, and lay all day by the lee to gather our ships together that were missing. The businesse of the Counsell was how to put into Saint Lucas according to the intent of a Counsell held at *Plymouth*, where his Majestie was present, who upon the doubtfulnessse there of the resolution, thought good to referre it to our consideration, upon the place when wee should be arriued vpon better inquirie of the conueniencies, & disaduantages, both for going into the Harbour, & landing our Armie. It was deliuered by the opinion of most of the Masters, that the Hauen of S. Lucas is so barred, as it is hard and dangerous, both for the going in, and comming out, especially for ships of burden as his Majesties are, that they could not passe in nor out, but only in spring tides, in calme seasons, and with favouring windes, nor ride safe all weathers without the Bay. And it was observed by others, that the most part of the Masters of the fleet will hardly adventure to carrie their ships

ships in or out at Saint Lucas in the best tides and weather for want of perfect knowledge of the sands and shoales that are there, and the right vse of the landmarks whereby that Port is to be gained and quitted in safetie. Besides it was feared that if wee should put the whole Fleet into such a straight, wee should be more apt to be blocked vp by our Enemies than to annoy them, neither could any shippe come speedily out to haue encountred with the Plate Fleet our chiefe designe. Then I demanded both of the Sea Captaines & Masters why they could not speake of these difficulties before his Maiestie. Their answer was, It is now in the depth of winter and stormie, and that they did tell his Maiestie that it was a Barred Hau-
 uen and dangerous to all men, especially to those that had not often passed it, and that being vpon the place they could consider more particularly vpon the difficulties than discourse of it when they were farre off. So that I could say no more to them, being I was no great Seaman, and that I was strictly tied to their aduice that did professe the Sea. Whereupon it being propounded by Sir Sam: Argall, that Saint Mary Port neare the Bay of *Cadiz*, and not farre distant from Saint Lucas, was a low shoare, and more fit for the landing of our men than any place about Saint Lucas, (for we could finde none there) and that our shippes might haue good riding there out of the danger of *Cadiz*, and that from thence wee might march to Saint Lucas by land, which was not 12 miles distant.

Thereupon it was resolved and ordered by the aduice of the Councill of Warre, that the whole Fleet should forthwith beare into the Bay of *Cadiz*, and that the whole Fleet should anchor before Saint Mary Port, as the fittest place to land in, and the Earle of *Essex* Vice-Admirall

is assigned with his Squadron to anckor first, and to leaue birth sufficiently for the rest of the fleete, and that my selfe, and the Dutch Admirall should anckor next, that I might the better giue directions both to the Vice-Admirall and Reare-Admirall who anckored somewhat short of me by order, to guard the whole fleete and to giue warning vpon all occasions if any Enemie should approach.

Fryday the 21. we stood according to directions, the wind scanted vpon vs all that day, about 8 or 9 of the clocke at night the wind shifted westerly, we struck a hull (for that we could not put to leeward) till towards day, which appearing we sett sayle, and had a sight of *Granado*, ouer *Cadiz*, and bore in accordingly with a good saile, the wind being betweene the west south west and the north west.

Saterday the 22 after this resolution was taken, I gaue order as before when we discovered the Rocke, that euery shippe should breake downe their Cabines and cleare their shippe of all impediments, and to be ready to fight vpon all occasions according to their generall instructions giuen them to that purpose, for that we were to enter in at the Bay of *Cadiz* and knew not what ships might be there, and because of the ryde that serued vs to goe into the Bay, I wrote to my Lord of *Essex* to make all the hast he could, and to hoysse vp all his sayles that we might saue as much of the tyde as we could, and that I would againe commaund his Squadron to follow him, which I did, but I must confesse they went the most vntowardly that euer I did see men, for they did not hoysse vp all their sayles as they were commanded. Seeing the Vice-Admirall packe on all his, I followed as fast as I could, and cryed out to them to hoysse their sayles & ad-

vaunce, some of them increased their sayles, but not much. But I could never learne by all the Seamen in my shippe to know those shippes that were so backward and when I did inquire, every man excused himselfe saying it was not he, and our businesse grew so hott that I could not immediately inquire after it any further not knowing the shippes one from another.

This day we tooke 3 shippes that came from Saint *Lucas* which Captain *Raymond* brought in loaden with salt, wines, wooll, figges, raisins & some cutchaneale &c. who said they belonged to *Hamburgh* and to *Calis*, but were conceived by much probabilitie to be *Dunkers* goods.

In our approach into the Bay we discovered 18 or 20 sayle of great and small shippes at anckor in the Roade which proved to be the Admirall of *Naples* and 5 or 6 more that brought men and munition into *Cadix*, & other of the shippes came from *Brazile* & 5 or 6 more men of warre and Marchants shippes, we made ready and prepared our shippe for fight, but such was the smalnesse of the Gayle that it was 2 or 3 of the clocke before we could gett within the *Porcas*, also there came out of Saint Mary Port 15 sayle of Gallies whereof the Duke of *Hermantina* was commaunder; 5 of the Gallies were by our shippes that came in forced to retire againe to Saint Mary Port, the other 10 recovered *Puntall* amongst their shippes and presently towed them vp toward Port *Royal*. And I was not so farre off, but I could see the Spanish shippes that did cutt their Cables by the haulle, shoote first at my Lord of *Essex* and hear them, so likewise did my Lord of *Valentia* and Sir *John Chudeleigh*.

Now when all the fleete came to anckor according to the orders that were given them, & that we did see these shippes fledde from vs. I immediately called a generall counsell

counsell to loose no time for it was late, and the opinion of the Seamen was, that if I could but cleare the 2 fortres to secure the fleete to passe in safety, I might haue a ready way to vndertake the shipping. Then I demaunded of them what kind of forts they were, they told me that 20 Colliers with some of the Dutch would beate them to dust before the morning, whereupon I & the Counsell being called did presētly resolue that the ships warned and commaunded should goe vp to the forts, and that they should receaue directions from my Lord of *Essex* that had order from me, and because of that I sent Sir *Michel Geere* for the better dispatch to warne 20 of the next shippes that hee could meete withall, and to bring me their names in writing, and Sir *Thomas Lowe* offred him a man to goe with him to write them downe to be the more sure of them, because I meant, if they had failed in a seruice of that importance to haue punished them seuerely. But he neuer came backe to me nor sent me any names, and when I sent to him to know the reason, he told the messenger, he had warned them, but he knew not their names.

After this I sent Sir *Thomas Lowe* to aduance the other shippes and to see whether the Reare- Admirall had anckored in a convenient place for the securitie of the fleete, & to haue an eie vpon the Gallies that they should do no harme in the night, although there are some that are of opinion that they might haue beene stopp'd, but it seemes they are no great Seamen, or els that few of the Sea-men did vnderstand how to stoppe them, for when Gallies can rowe against the wind I would faine know how shippes can do them any harme, or intercept them, and when they haue the wind with their oares what shippe can fetch them vp, so that he that saith this

ought first to learne thus much before he giue his opinion, he likewise had order from me to frustrate al stratagems of the Enemy which might happen by sending fire amongst our shippes, and to commaund and admonish the rest of the commaunders to repaire to their seuerall places.

At the same time I sent Sir *Francis Carew* (who was ready vpon all occasions) to the Dutch Admirall to desire that 5 of his shippes might goe vp for the battering of *Puntall*, and that I would send twentie of the fleet to assist them, which he graunted willingly, and sent them forthwith, it was by this time darke night and we could heare the Report of the Ordnance, and see the fire giuen on both sides and knew no other but that the twentie shippes warned by Sir *Michel Geere* were all there at this, but sending to see what was done, word was brought to vs that there was none there but the 5 Dutch shippes, which shewes the difference of men practised at Sea, and of them that are not, I was much troubled hereat.

Now vpon this neglect of Sir *Michel Geere* I did instantly giue order that 40 sayle of shippes should be listed by name and commaunded to vse all diligence to gett vp to the fort betimes in the morning, as by the list may appeare and by this warrant to that purpose, viz:

The Admirall doth straightly charge & commaund all the commaunders of these shippes vpon sight of this or billets of it, that they be ready with their shippes in the morning betimes to assaile the fort of *Puntall* to land men according to directions and to pursue the shippes of the Enemy with all diligence, and to follow such directions therein as shalbe giuen to such as shalbe appointed in that kind. Aboard the *Anne Royall* at 10 of the clocke at night 22 of Octob. 1625.

More

Moreover I made choice & appointed 8 commanders out of the rest, that if any of the Kings shippes fall of, they might take their place to lead vp the other ships as well against the fort as the Spanish shippes & Gallies.

Afterwards Sir *Thomas Lone* and I did the same night advise with certaine Captains and Masters best experienced in that place, to perswade them to conduct vp the shippes, which they would not undertake, neither had any of them been at *Port Royall* or were perfect in the Channel which was somewhat difficult for want of water.

On Sunday the 23 I was vp by 3 of the clock in the morning, & after we had all receaved the communion aboard the *Anne Royall* which was a weeke before ordained by the chaplaines, I was unwilling to defer so good a motion being that it hindred no time, and as soone as day came on, I commanded my Maister to carry vp the ship to *Puntall*, his answer was that there was not water enough to carrie her vp. Whereupon to loose no time I tooke Barge with Sir *Thomas Lone* and those Gentlemen that were with me in my shippe, and went from shippe to shippe crying out to them to aduance to *Puntall* for shame, and vpon paine of their liues, and those I could not speake withall, I sent Sir *Thomas Lone* to, with as strict a commaund as I could deuise, and finding some of them not very hastie, I saw no other way to bring them vp but by example, it made me goe to my Lord of *Essex* his shippe, and gaue directions to his Lordship for his shippe to goe vp, & to bring her as nigh *Puntall* as possibly we could, telling my Lord that if we did not aduance the rest would come at leisure, for that I did not see many make hast. Whereupon my Lord commaunded Captain *Argall* to hoise saile, and as soone as we came nigh the fort they shotte our shippe twice together thorough

and thorough the very midft of her within a foote at least of the water and mist no shippe they shott at, and kild as many commaunders of ours besides soldiers as we killed in all of theirs.

The fort of *Puntall* that I was to'd would be beaten to dust in a night did receaue 1700 shott and not one stone remoued out of his place, and we endeaured to gett vp all the shippes we could, that we might make the more hast to fire the Spanish shippes, that were retired to Port *Royall* according to my instructions that I gaue the night before to batter *Puntall* and to fire the shippes at once as I haue shewne before.

But I could not gett the shippes to come vp, and most of the Kings shippes were on ground, and it was almost night before the fort would yeild, at length it was not to the shippes that it yeilded but to the Landmen, and if the Captain had no more reason then I could perceauce he deserued to haue beene hanged for yeilding that which we could neuer haue gotten without cannon, and we had no meanes to land Ordnance (wanting our long boates.) And I dare say it before the best Soldier, that for the bignesse of 100 foote square, I did neuer see a stronger nor better built, nor such a kinde of stone, that no bullett did it much harme. We plaid vpon it with all the shippes excepting the Reare-Admirals Squadron till about 2 or 3 of the clocke in the afternoone. I finding that it would not batter and our honours were much ingaged, I told my Lord of *Essex*, and some other Officers that were there in the shippe that we should loose our labours and neuer gett the forte if some men were not landed to take it in by a *Scallado* and with *Granadoes*. I could find no man to contradict it. And Sir *John Burgh* being next to me, I desired him that he would vnder-
take

take the seruice; he told me very willingly, and desired his owne Regiment, I told him that would spend to much time, and that it were better to take some of the Companies next him to make the more hast with which he was contented so, I sent to gett some 10 or 11 Companies, he asked me what directions I would giue. I directed him to land them as free from the canon as he could, he made answer that directly to the Seōce (as he thought) was best. I then replied that I left it to his discretion for that I knew him to be discreete enough, & that he must act it. But he sending some Officers to land which were lost by that direction it was found the way that I had spoken of was the better. When he had landed his men very well, and had aduanced towards the land there did aduance some horse and foote with whome he skermidged and put them to retreate ad afterwards aduanced towards the forte, when the soldiers in the forte whereof *Don Francisco de Bustamente* was Captain saw our men aduance and theire men retire they hung out a white flagge or hand kercher, therevpon we parlied, and so the fort was yeilded vpon ordinarie conditions and we Maisters of it. Wherein was only 8 peeces of ordinance whereof the Dutch had two, and we 6. and 10 or 15 Barrells of powder. This day was wholly spent in bringing vp the shippes, landing our men and taking the forte, so that nothing could be done against the Enemies shippes which was theire aduantage. It was about 9. of the clocke before the forte was ours, at which time I tooke my leaue of my Lord of *Essex*, and went home assuring our selues that the shippes were our owne being Maisters of the forte.

Vpon Monday the 24 I went early in the morning about 6 of the clocke to my Lord of *Denbigh*, and spake thus

thus to him: you are noould Seaman, and therefore I would desire you to make all the haste you can, and to gather all the Seamen together that are of the counsell & others, and to desire them to thinke of the best way how they might fire, or destroy those ships of the Enemy, that fled from vs, Thereupon he came backe with me, and promised to goe about that businesse without any delay, which he did very carefully, and punctually, that was according to my instructions, to giue preheminence to Seamen in Sea businesse, and vnto Landmen in land affaires.

Now I made no account but as they said the shippes were our owne, and that because they made so sleight of it, they knew more then I did, how to sett vpon them.

Then I thought it not amisse to land some companies to secure Sir *John Burgh*, to preuent that neither the Enemy from the Towne, nor from the continent might ingage them vnwares. As also that the shippes might be the more empty, and free to assault the Spanish ships and to refresh the Soldiers, and for taking in of fresh water; but with no designe of *Cadiz*, for that it was deliuered to his Maiestie before we went, that is was extraordinary fortified, (as we found it when we came to viewe it) & I hastened this preparation the rather that our ships might speedily putt in execution what course soeuer the Seamen should resolve vpon. So order was giuen presently that all the troopes in my Lord of *Essex* his Squadron, & in mine, were immediately landed, but few of the Landmen of the Rere-Admiralls Squadron were landed at all; for they were kept (that if we could haue found any meanes to be had for vndertaking of *Cadiz*) to be landed. After this most of the Land Officers of the feeld mett at the fort, and I tooke order for victualls
for

for the Soldiers on land, to be brought to *Puntall*: but I was much troubled at some of the Officers, that the Soldiers with Sir *Iohn Burgh* had not carryed basket in their Snapfackes, being that I gaue a generall order to the Sergeant Major Generall, that when any Soldier should land, they should bring victuals with them, for that the Snapfackes were ordained for nothing els; as I did keepe mine owne order my selfe, for that all my voluntary Gentlemen and seruants did carry their victuals in Snapfackes, yea, not so much as my Chaplin but carried his Snapfack.

The Officers of the Field, and all considering what was to be done, and taking care for the prouision of the Soldiers, Sir *Michael Gere* comes in, and told the Counsell, the Enemy with many troopes were marching towards vs. Vpon this, I told the rest of the Counsell, if it were true, it would be more aduantage for vs to meete them far off from the towne, then to stay till the towne and they should fall vpon vs both waies: whereupon euery one made himselfe ready: and I gaue order that the troupes should be ready to march, for that we had newes by one that did see them march. Thereupon we marched; but when we had marched some six miles or thereabouts, I called to some of the Counsell of war, and told them, It seemes that this Alarme is false: and as the Counsell of war was gathering together, came in my L. of *Valencia*, who rid before to discouer, and told vs, that the Enemy was marching. Then I commanded the troopes to aduance; but no complaint made of any want of victuall, but by those that landed with Sir *Sohn Burgh*; who, in regard of that want, had order to goe backe: For, they that would haue carried any, might haue had enough, there being store at the Fort, beside the generall order I gaue, that no Soldier should land without victuals.

Within two miles of the Bridge, the Souldiers began to cry, they had neither meate nor drinke, and the day they marched was a very hot day. Heere I rode before to quarter the Armie, and to discouer the avenues and passages; and as I came backe, one came to me, and told me, that there was some wine in a Cellar, and that if it were deliuered out in order, it would serue to refresh the Souldiers that wanted both bread and drinke. But little did I thinke that all the Country was full of wine; and knowing of no more then of one Cellar, I gaue order, that euery Regiment should haue a proportion of wine, which I did see deliuered with mine own eyes: If euery Officer had seene it as well distributed as they were directed, it would haue done them good, not harme. But when other Magazines were discouered, (for the prouision for the West-Indies was there) there was no keeping of the Souldiers from it; but the best way we could deuise, was to staue it, and let the wine run out; which Sir *William Saint Leger*, the Sergeant Major Generall; bestowed some time about. But when this was done, the Souldiers neuerthelesse would drinke it in the sand and dirty places.

Now this disorder, made vs of the Councell of warre to consider, that since the going to the Bridge was no great designe, but to meet with the Enemy, and to spoile the Country, neither could wee victuall any men that should be left there, and that the Gallies might land as many men as they would to cut them off, and that when my Lord of *Essex* tooke *Cadix*, *Ceniers Clifford* was taxed by Sir *Francis Vere* (which is yet to be seene in his discourse written by himselfe) to mistake his directions that were giuen him, to goe no farther then the troate of the land from the Towne, which was not about two miles, where he might be seconded and relieued, and be ready

to relieue others, but he went to the Bridge 12 miles off: so, in regard there was no necessity, this disorder happening, and want of victuals, we resolved to turne backe againe, as we did; and when the troupes were within 3 or foure miles of the Towne, I rode before, to see if that which the slaues told (which rendred themselves to me) were true; that the Bulworks were high, the Town walls flankerd, and the ditch was twenty foot deepe cut out of the Rocke; but that I could not see; the Bulworkes and walls I did, which when *Cadiz* before was taken, there was no such thing. And I haue been so long at the wars, that I dare vndertake, that they who thinke that *Cadiz* was to be taken, cannot tell how to come to it without Cannon, if there were none but women in it.

For in our profession, there are but three waies to take any Towne; the first by surprize, the second by assault, and the third by approaches; and we were no waies able to attempt it by any of these meanes. Now after I had visited as much as I could, the troopes being quartered, (which I did my selfe) I desired the Colonels to come together, to conferre what was best to bee done, and to let them know, that now the troops were quartred in a fit place, if any out of his experience could think there were any way for vs to vndertake the Town of *Cadiz*, it would be a great honor to vs, & a seruice acceptable to our King & State. Whē I propounded this, we were all on horsback standing round in a ring; but I found not one man of that opinion, that it was seazable: so we quartred that night.

On Tuesday the 25 in the morning, there was a motion sent from Sir *Tho: Loue*, that if we would march some 4 or 5 miles distant, wee might recouer some boates, that would serue our turnes in stead of long boats; which we condescended vnto for our commodity; and that the

Enemy should see, that we did not march backe againe to shun them, so we marched forthwards again, and brought those boates to the water side, and made as much spoile as it was possible for vs to doe, of masts, nets, and other prouisions for fishing and shipping for the West-Indies Fleet, to a good value; especially the masts, that would haue serued the greatest Ship the King hath. Then wee returned to our old quarter.

Wednesday the 26 in the morning, the Colonels met at *Puntall*, to consider what wee were best to doe; but before wee did any thing, I sent to Sir *Samuel Argall*, to know what he had done touching the firing of the Enemies ships; and that it seemed very strange to mee, that the exploit which was so easie, was not done. He sent me word, that the reason why he went no sooner, was because of the wind and tyde; and that he thought hee was not able to doe much, vnderstanding by a Dutch boy that swam away from the enemy, that they had sunke diuers ships, that it was not possible to do any thing, which afterwards he discovered to be true: and if they had not been blocked, I thinke it is a question amongst Sea-men, whether they could haue bin assaulted, for that the place was so strait, that no more then two of our ships could come in brest to them; and was the reason that the late Lord of *Essex*, who tooke *Cadiz*, could send no ships there to doe the Enemy harme, but what they did themselves.

This being deliuered to me in the company of the Colonels, made vs all much grieved. Whereupon it was thought fit he should retire with the Squadron, hauing resolved to imbarque our Land-men, and to stay no longer, in regard the time was now come, that the Plate-fleet was expected. So order was giuen, that euery Regiment should imbarque accordingly as they did quarter, and that

that the farthest Regiment should make their retreat, fighting and retyring. But (I know not how it happened) some of the troopes were engaged farther then they had order or reason, yet at length they came off without any great losse.

I sent also Master *Ielf*, the Master Gunner of the Field, to Sir *Thomas Lowe*, that some men might be sent to the Fort to dismount the Ordnance; and the six Peeces were put aboard the Conuertine of his Maiestie: I sent to him likewise for all the Boates to re-ship our men.

After I had seene all the troopes imbarqued, I found some horses left behind: I made the horseboats ship them that night, though it were late, and gaue order that the Fort should be kept all night till we were ready; and likewise commanded the boats should be brought to receiue all the Land-men, that had the watch in the Fort that night.

Friday the 28, about 2 in the forenoone, all the Fleet fell downe from the Fort, and came to anchor without the Diamond, a little below *Cadiz*: One of the Dutch men of war, being defectiue, was burnt: the Enemy sent a ship full of wild-fire and combustible matters, but we preuented it, tooke the ship, and sunke it. There came 3 of the Fleet to vs here, who were left behind in *England*, and had not beene with vs before.

After this, we tooke 2 things into our consideration; especially one, not to omit the meeting with the Plate-fleet, if it were possible for vs to be so happy. The other was, to haue landed at *St. Mary Port*, if the wind should not serue the Fleet to goe out of the Bay of *Cadiz*, because we would lose no time but doe somewhat. But (as ill lucke was) the wind came good euen as wee were in counsell, and before we could fully conclude, although all

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was resolved to stand for the Plate-fleet. And if wee had not taken the wind at that instant, it might haue beene, we had not come out in a long time; and beeing imbayed, and in a great deale of danger, if a storme had taken vs, we had beene like to haue beene driuen vpon a liegh shore.

The resolution in the Bay of *Cadiz*, aboard the Anne Royall, the 29. of Octob. was; That the whole Fleet shall presently set sayle, and ply to the southward Cape, and stand off to the westward 60 leagues from the Land; where I purpose to spend as much time as may bee, to looke for the Spanish Fleet that comes from the West-Indies; and to keepe your selues, as neere as you can, in the latitudes of 37 and $37 \frac{1}{2}$, and in the latitude of 36 and $26 \frac{1}{2}$; farther to the southward I intend not to goe.

What other instructions shall be thought fitting, you shall receiue as occasion presents: in the meane time charging all commanders to obserue these directions, and to keepe company with me and the Fleet, and to looke out and seize vpon the subiects and goods of the King of Spaine, or other Enemy.

This afternoone a generall Councell was called, for the resolving to send some the most defectiue ships, with the horse-ships and the prizes, with some land sicke-men, whereof there was great store.

Sunday the 30, we set sayle againe, though with a contrary wind: this day wee had 4 ships in chase, but could not fetch them vp.

Munday the last, the wind came westerly, yet could we not come forth of the Bay.

A generall Councell was called, touching the diuers complaints of the defects of ships, as the Rainebow, the Golden Cocke, and others; wherefore it was resolved,
that

that we should ply towards the Isles of Bayon, to take in fresh water, and repaire our defects as well as we could. This day, Tuesday the first of Nouember, and Wednesday the second, the wind was at north west faire weather.

Thursday the 3, the wind was at north east and by east; in the night we had a calme, which continued all Friday, and by a generall consent (though we were in great want of water, nor hauing much beere, which was our onely defect) to stay till the 20 of Nouember. But it pleased God so to lay his heauy hand vpon vs, that it made vs all astonished; for I could heare nothing, but that euery day there fell downe so many, and so suddenly, that they had not men enow to handle their sayles; and it is alwayes to be accounted 6 weekes to bee allowed to any ship, that is homewards bound.

This day in the morning we discouered three sayle of ships to windward, the Dreadnaught being next vnto them; and being calme, our barge was man'd, and sent after them, who comming neere, one of the ships had spent her masts, and was towed by the others, vntill the barge came vp; then the other two ships forsooke her, hauing pillaged and cut holes in her; but immediately after our men came aboard, she sunke, being laden with Sugar and Tobacco, and the like, being therefore supposed to come from *Brazile*, and the other 2 Turkish men of warre, that had formerly taken her. Our barge came backe to the Dreadnaught and stayed there all night, and in the morning came vp to vs.

Notwithstanding I had sundry times before strictly commanded the Captaines and Masters to stay better by the Fleet, which they obserued not; I did again charge them once more to obserue their directions that were prescribed them.

Againe,

Againe, diuers complaints were made of the wants and defects of the ships, and increase of sicknesse.

Saturday the 5, the wind continued at north and north north east, faire weather.

Sunday the 6, we tooke a Turkish man of warre of Argeere, who had taken 2 prizes, one from *Brazile* loaden with Sugar, with a Iury mast; the other a Scotchman, one *Iohn Isack* dwelling at Douer, who was fraughted with Wood and Iron from *Biskey* for Saint *Lucas*, by the King of Spaine's subiects, and had an extraordinary freight promised for his voyage: which shewes the great want that the King hath of Timber, or shipping to carry it. The Turke had not offered him any violence, but onely made prize of his goods, and promised the Master his freight at Argeere; so I discharged him againe, taking out some English Renegadoes that were willing to leaue him.

The night following, the Turke went away from vs, with the *Brazile* prize, the Scotchman staid with vs still.

Munday the 7 we discovered 9 or 10 faile of Ships to the leeward, we bore vp, and found them to be of our own Fleet, who had carelesly lost company, which as now, so diuers times before, had occasioned vs to chase our owne men, whereby our course was much hindred.

Tuesday the 8, a generall Counsell was held, whereby it was ordered, that 6 of the Coleships should presently go for England, with 3 of the Dutch prizes, & the horse-ships, whereof Captaine *Pokinhorne* being appointed Admirall, had warrant, and instructions accordingly: but before their departure, the Rainebow being found very defectiue, and the Captaine, Sir *Iohn Chiduleigh* being very sicke, went home Admirall of these Ships.

One of the prizes, called the Red Hart, whereof *Hugh Bullock* tooke charge, was wanting these two daies, and
went

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went for England without any order from me, like an vn-
worthy person.

Likewise one of the hoy-ships, called the *True Loue*,
was not seene in the Fleet since we came forth.

This day, and Wednesday the ninth, wee being in the
latitude of 37, lay these two dayes at hull.

Thursday the 10, Sir *Michael Gere*, who had bin want-
ing 5 dayes, came to vs, who went wilfully from vs with-
out leaue; and when his Master told him of it, hee beate
him with a Cudgell, which is against all discipline and
reason, his Master hauing had better command before,
then euer he had.

This day I gave the Captaines their instructions; if we
met with the West-India fleet, how to dispose and order
themselues.

This day I sent aboard the Dreadnaught for 10 tunnes
of beere that were put into her for the vse of the *Anne*
Royall; but the company aboard mutined, and would
not deliuer it, neither would the Captaine and Master
acknowledge who were the Mutineeres; so that we wan-
ted this Iourney 50 tunnes of beere which were carried
for vs, which made vs liue many daies vpon beueradge.

Friday the 11 of Nouember I called a generall Coun-
cell, where it was ordered; that the *S. George* of the Kings,
who had 150 sicke men in her, for the safety of his Maie-
sties ship, and of those that were yet well, that every ship
should spare them two men, and take two sicke men in
their stead: which they did.

This day the ships that were to goe for England were
dismissed, and set sayle a little before night.

A Souldier that belonged to the *Antony* of Captaine
Blague, was duckt at the maine yard arme of the *Anne*
Royall, for being mutinous against the Sea-men.

D

Saturday

24

Saturday the 12, and Sunday the 13, faire weather, the wind north east.

Munday the 14 I called a Councell, occasioned by the feuerall cōplaints made of many ships, especially the Conuertine of his Maiesties, commanded by Captaine *Porter*, hauing but 20 sound men to handle their sailes; wherefore it was ordred that the Reformation should send 6 men aboard her; & one of the worst Catches (being by suruey found vnable to continue the voyage, and valued at 55 pound) was sunke, and the men put into the Conuertine.

Likewise there were 6 men taken out of other ships, and put aboard the Talbot, Captaine *Burden*; which ship was in great want of men; and generally all the ships complained of the like defects.

Tuesday the 15, and Wednesday the 16, the wind northerly, and much wind. Thursday the 17, the wind north west, faire weather. Wee gaue chase to some ships that were farre a head of vs, whom we found to be my Lord of *Essex* and some of his Squadron, whom wee had not seene in many dayes before. No withstanding the often and great complaints before generally throughout, amongst the rest came Sir *Sam: Argall* from my Lord of *Essex*, to let me know in what bad estate his ship was, hauing but 15 in a watch to handle their sayles; desiring me that I would call a Councell, for that he imagined other ships were in as bad estate as hee; what wee resolved hee would agree vnto. Whereupon a Councell was called, at which Councell I forbore to make knowne the defects of the *Anne Royall*, that were as much as any ship in the Fleet, and made mee rather beleue the Generall complaints, as you shall vnderstand, when I speake of my coming into Ireland, and I desired to know how euery ones case stood, and whether it were not possible for vs

to haue gone for the Isles of Bayon. Then Sir *Samuel Ar-*
gall, and the rest of the best Seamen that were present (by
 whom we were to be guided) gaue their opinion, that if
 we went for the Islands of Bayon in this miserable estate
 we were now in, we might as well perish there as at Sea,
 by reason we should finde no reliefe there for our sicke
 men, nor should we get on shore there for water in any
 stormie weather; and that wind which would carry vs
 for England, would not serue to come out of the Islands
 of Bayon; and that if the wind should shorten going for
 England, we might at the worst returne for Bayon; and
 that all men of experience did certainly affirme, that the
 Plate-fleet did neuer come after Nouemb. The Councell
 of warre, vpon this necessity of sicknes, want of men, and
 sundry complaints of want of beere and water, and many
 leakes discovered, resolved vpon the 17 of Nouember, to
 bend the course directly homewards, and put into Fai-
 mouth, Plimouth or Portsmouth, which could be first and
 most conueniently obtained: which resolution if we had
 not taken, wee had endangered the greatest part of the
 whole Fleet. Friday the 18, Saturday the 19, Sunday the
 20, and Munday the 21, many violent gusts of wind, and
 raine. Tuesday the 22, in regard of the contrary wind,
 and fearing a necessity, we came to a shorter allowance a-
 board the *Anne Royall*.

Wednesday the 23, Thursday the 24, Friday the 25,
 and Saturday the 26, continually vehement gusts of wind
 and raine, and Saturday night the weather beganne to be
 more moderate. Euer since our first setting forward for
 England, the Fleet hath beene scattered more and more,
 so that this day we had but foure ships in company with
 vs; which disorder would haue bin aduantagious for the
 Enemy, if they had set vpon vs.

Sunday the 27, in the afternoone it beganne to blowe hard, and about 2 of the clocke in the afternoone, our fore-yard broke in foure pieces, and our fore-saile rent.

Munday the 28, we tooke downe our maine misane mast, and fitted it for a fore-yard.

Tuesday the 29, our spritsaile rent, we were forced to take it downe. This day we had only two ships and one Catch in our company.

Wednesday the 30, the wind west south west fair wether.

Thursday the first of December, and Friday the 2, the wind being contrary, we lay at leigh, and fished our fore-mast, which we feared the breaking off.

Saturday the 3, the wind northerly, foule weather.

Sunday the 4, the wind south west, towards night more westerly, the Sea ran exceeding high.

Munday the 5, the wind westerly, little wind.

Tuesday the 6, the wind at east, at night more southerly; this night we sounded, and had 80. fathome water.

Wednesday the 7, Thursday the 8, and Friday the 9, the wind easterly; about 4 of the clock in the afternoone we discouered Silly, which did beare south east; then we stood about to the southward.

Saturday the 10, the wind continued at east. The Master and the Company were very earnest to goe for Ireland, by reason the ship was very leakie, the men weake, and we being to the Leeward of Silly, and the wind still contrary and violent, and if we should haue bin driuen to the westward of Ireland, we might endanger the losse of the ship and our selues.

Vpon this necessity, I condescended thereunto, for that we could not haue endured 4 daies, such was her leak, and about 10 of the clocke before noone, we bore vp.

The 11, being Sunday, the wind at east, at 9 in the morning,

ning, we discovered Land at the going into Corke, so we stood to the westward, and at 3 in the afternoone came to an anchor at Kinsall, where wee found his Maiesties ships the Antelope and the Phoenix, who assisted vs with their boates to bring vs into the Harbour. And this my ill fortune turned to good fortune, both for the reliefe of his Maiesties ships and the troopes. And although I had but small store of money, (not hauing with me at the first but 2000. pounds, which was to victuall the ships, and to releue all necessities) which if I had not had, we had bin all in a miserable case; yet I made shift to relieue the Soldiers and Officers, (saue onely a ship of Captain *Butlers*, who fell vpon the north coast of Ireland) without bringing the King into debt, vntill my Lord President *Villers* of Munster, by order from your Lordships, receiued them into his charge, where we receiued newes that Captaine *Barleyes* ship was foundred in the Sea, but most of the Officers were saued: as they were here, I came, comming for the coasts of Ireland.

Here I came with 160 sicke men in my ship, 130 cast ouerboord, with a leak of about 6 foot water in the hould: and her leak was not in one place alone, but in many; for when shee was in harbour she was not so leaky, but when she was at Sea, she tooke in 3 foot of water in 24. houres, she was so old and so decayed a ship.

Munday the 12, the sicke men were carried ashore for their recouery, and billeted.

Wednesday the 14, hauing landed our sicke men, we carined our ship, stopped her leakes, and mended her as well as time and place would permit: we tooke in ballast, wood, water, beere, and other prouisions, and fitted our ship for the first faire wind to be ready to set sayle.

On Sunday the 18, about 3 in the afternoone, his Maie-

sties ship the Constant Reformation, came into this Harbour, having spent both their fore-mast and maine-mast, and constrained to cut away their broken masts, yards, sailes and ropes, to preuent farther danger.

The Reformation being so defectiue, that she could not goe home till she were furnished with masts and other necessities from England; for the ease of his Maiesties charge, we rooke out her men, and put them into the Anne Royall, leauing her onely 120 men, whereof many were such sicke men, as of our ship must otherwise be left behind, not able to doe seruice, and victualled her out of the other ships for 4 moneths, from the first of Ianuary.

The Globe of *London*, whereof Captaine *Stokes* was Commander, being at an anchor in the Harbour at Baltemore, was by extremity of foule weather driuen ashore, and cast away. I directed a Commission to Sir *William Hull*, and others, for the safe custody of what could bee saued, in the behalfe of the King and the proprietors.

Sir *Iohn Chidly* being with his Maiesties ship at Crookhauen (who departed the 8 of Nouember from vs, and was driuen into Ireland) there came in a small barque laden with Iron from Bilbowe, wherein also were 4. Iesuites; he made stay of the barque and Priests, and by my order brought them into England.

The 19 of Ianuary, there came into Kinsall a ship from *Lisbon*, loaden with Salt, three chests of Sugar, and some Tobacco; and suspecting them to bee Dunkerkes goods, brought them for England.

The Dutchmen aboard this ship, who came from *Lisbon*, and had serued the Spaniard, did certainly affirme, that they saw diuers letters from *Cadix*, that the Fleet came in, 4 daies after our comming out of *Cadix* Bay; and that there were 100 Caruels sent to haue stopped them, but

but that none of them could meete with the Plate-fleete, for they came by the Coast of *Barbary*. So that if any of the 3 accidents had hapned that follow, we had bin Masters of the Spanish Fleer. The first is, If the Councell had condiscended to me to haue kept *Puntall* for 14 daies. The second, If the wind had not changed as it did. The last, If the Plate-fleet had kept the course they euer haue done these 40 yeeres; for they had no manner of newes of vs, and had then come amongst vs; and if we had stayed in the Bay, they had done the like. But man proposeth, and God determines.

The same men affirme, that in Iuly last, there were not 4 barrells of powder in *Lisbon*.

I remained in Kinsall on ship-boord (saue onely that it pleased my Lord President of Munster, and the Earle of Corke, to doe mee the honour to fetch mee to Poholl, where I remained the holy-daies, whilest my ship was making ready) till the 28 of Ianuary, wind-bound.

Saturday the 28, I set sayle about 12 of the clock from Kinsall, there came out with vs six more of our Fleet, the Prize called the *Greyhound*, and the ship from *Lisbon*.

Sunday the 29, about 3 of the clocke in the morning, being a great storme, and the wind contrary at south south east, we bore vp againe for Ireland, the weather was so foggy and darke, that we durst not come neere the shore, but stood to the westward.

Munday the 30, in the morning, the weather clearing vp, we stood in for the shore: but about tenne in the fore-noone it was raine and foggy weather, so we could not marke the land, vntill we were to the Leeward of Crook-hauen, which we could not recover, but about three in the afternoone wee came into Beere-hauen, with foule weather, and much wind. All the Ships lost vs, but the

the next day (onely the two prizes) came in.

I put to Sea three times against all Seamens opinion, that desired to see a wind settled before wee should goe out : but my desire was such not to lose any time, that I did not hearken to any.

From the 3 of February till the 19, we lay in Beere-hauen, hauing the wind still contrary, and stormy weather.

The 19 of February, the wind being at north, faire weather, we weighed anchor, and set sayle about noone : but so soone as we came out of the harbour, we found the wind north east, and the night following was very much wind, raine, haile, snow, and the wind variable.

Munday the 20, about 1 in the morning, we stood in againe for the shore, and about 2 in the afternoone, came to an anchor at Crook-hauen, with the wind at east, where we found the Rainebow of the Kings, the Dragon, and the Prudence.

Finding the ship very leaky, we mended her heere the second time, the Harbour being fitter then any other, for the carining her,

Here I staid till the 24 of February, and then put to Sea againe, intending to haue come for Portsmouth, but when wee came vpon the Coast, there arose a great storme, and the weather grew very darke and foggy, that we could not marke the Isle of Wight, so wee stood for the Downes, where we arriued the last of February, and after our long stay, came in five dayes

300 miles.



FINIS

